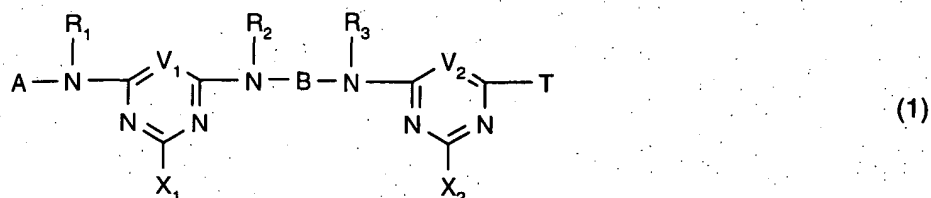


Abstract of the Disclosure

A method of printing cellulosic fibre materials in which the fibre material is brought into contact with reactive dyes of formula



wherein

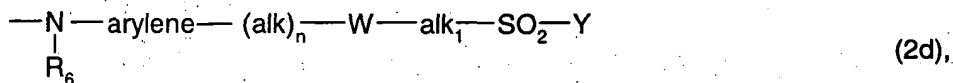
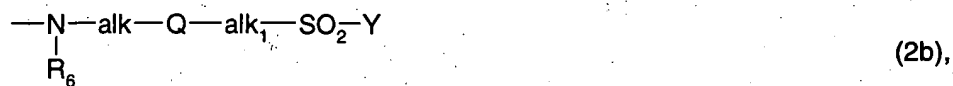
A is the radical of a monoazo, polyazo, metal complex azo, anthraquinone, phthalocyanine, formazan or dioxazine chromophore,

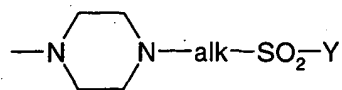
R₁, R₂ and R₃ are each independently of the others hydrogen or unsubstituted or substituted C₁-C₄alkyl,

X₁ and X₂ are halogen,

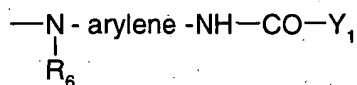
B is an organic bridging member,

T is a reactive radical of formula





(2e) or



(2f),

R₄ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxy, sulfo, sulfato, carboxy or

by cyano, or a radical $\begin{array}{c} \text{R}_5 \\ | \\ \text{---alk---SO}_2\text{---Y} \end{array}$, wherein R₅ is as defined hereinbelow,

R₅ is hydrogen, hydroxy, sulfo, sulfato, carboxy, cyano, halogen, C₁-C₄alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₄alkanoyloxy, carbamoyl or a group -SO₂-Y,

R₆ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl,

alk and alk₁ are each independently of the other linear or branched C₁-C₆alkylene,

arylene is an unsubstituted or sulfo-, carboxy-, hydroxy-, C₁-C₄alkyl-, C₁-C₄alkoxy- or halo-substituted phenylene or naphthylene radical,

Y is vinyl or a radical -CH₂-CH₂-U and U is a leaving group,

Y₁ is a group -CH(Hal)-CH₂(Hal) or -C(Hal)=CH₂, wherein Hal is chlorine or bromine,

W is a group -SO₂-NR₆-, -CONR₆- or -NR₆CO-, wherein R₆ is as defined hereinabove,

Q is a radical -O- or -NR₆-, wherein R₆ is as defined hereinabove,

n is the number 0 or 1, and

V₁ and V₂ are each independently of the other N, C-H, C-Cl or C-F,

and the fixing of the printed fibre material is carried out without an additional fixing process step.

The prints obtained are distinguished by brilliant colour shades and good allround properties.